By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

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## READING, WRITING, UNIVERSITY WORK, IN A.E.F. COURSES

**Every American Soldier to** Be Given Chance to Continue Studies

TECHNICAL TRAINING, TOO

Leave at Oxford, Cambridge, Sore bonne and Other Institutions in Post-War Plans

Every American soldier in France is to have the chance to go to school under Army control—to add to his education by study, whether he is unable to read or write or is a college senior transformed by the war into an Artillery

He will have the chance to go to school

He will have the chance to go to school as a side line to winning the war under a system authorized by G.H.Q., which will bring to France \$5,000,000 worth of text books and 1,000 instructors from American schools and colleges.

Instruction under the class room system is provided for at all posts, cantonments, hospitals and rest camps or areas with a constant population of 500 or more, and each designated sub-division is to have an appointed school officer to supervise the educational work.

This work is to be carried on while the routine of war absorbs the Army's main energies. But it is planned to widen it at the end of hostilities, so that the American Army during the demobilization period may have the advantages of the higher educational systems of French and English universities.

Leaves When War Ends

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As soon as the war ends—possibly as soon as fighting stops, waiting on peare negotiations—it is planned that officers and enlisted men will be given leaves of absence from their units to attend such classic institutions as Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Sorbonne, and the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux. These soldier-students will receive credit in American universities for the courses followed in Europe.

The whole system has been worked out by the Army Educational Commission of the XM.C.A., with the appreval of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the active support of the President and the Secretary of War.

To make the new educational facilities available to men on duty in small or isolated parts, courses will be offered by correspondence. A group of 50 teachers with school extension experience will arrive in France within a month to perfect details for the mail courses, which will include university extension subjects as well as high school and elementary

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as wen as high echoot and courses.

A general order on the army school system soon to be issued provides that attendance will not be compulsory, except where mass instruction is given in subjects which commanding officers may deem necessary for the good of the service, or where individual soldiers require special education to fit them for their duties as soldiers and citizens.

## Must Finish Courses

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Soldiers, however, must finish a course they have started. Where military duties interfere with or interrupt a course, the soldier will be given a transfer or record card showing how far he has progressed. This card will be kept with his service record, so that he may resume his studies when the opportunity is offered. On completion of his course he will receive a certificate.

The subjects to be studied in the Army schools during the war are broadly classified under these heads:

Fronch language.

Fronch language.
History, character and institutions of he French and English people.
Causes of the war and America's partelipation therein.
Courses in common school subjects.
Special courses for examination for

promotion.

While the Army is demobilizing, awaiting transportation to the States, the post schools will afford courses in English literature, modern history, civies,

lish literature, modern history, civies, bookkeeping, accountancy, stemography, elementary biology, bygiene, and other subjects to be selected.

During demobilization also, division, corps, army and special schools will provide vocational courses in electric wiring and repair work, salesmanship, practical agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing, telegraphy, cobbling, tailoring, tinsmithing, barbering, cooking, baking and nursing and other industrial courses to be designated by G.H.Q.

## To Allot Students

Division, corps and army commanders will allot a certain number of students for the last-mentioned courses from the units under their control. Commanding officers of regiments, battallons or staff organizations will prepare lists of sol-diers best qualified as to military record

diers best qualified as to military record and mental and physical attainments and forward the lists to the higher commanders, who make the selections of these who will attend the schools. The demobilization plans for university, college, professional and technical courses in European institutions provide for attendance of officers and soldiers at a moderate personal cost. Lcaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to a limited number from each organization of a division, corps and army. Company commanders will forward applications through military channels to the corps school officer.

In addition to selecting the officers

corps school officer.

In addition to selecting the officers and men for attendance at the European universities, the corps school officer will prepare lists of alternates to insure that each organization has a fair representation. Before leaving to take up his course, each candidate will have to pass a computation or present replentials.

# OFFERED TO THE A.E.F.—500 CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS

ADOPT A CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHAN!

This is the slogan of a campaign which THE STARS AND STRIPES hereby inaugurate—a campaign to accomplish, between now and Christmas, the adoption of 500 child mascots by A.E.F. units and members—a campaign to secure food, clothing, comfort, schooling for a year for 500 little French children whose fathers have paid the supreme price for liberty.

We are out to double the present size of the A.E.F.'s war orphan family. We are out to gather the monetary wherewithal to soften the sadness of half a thousand little innocent victims of the war who are down on their luck and in need of assistance—TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WHICH WILL LAST A WHOLE YEAR, the grateful memory of which will survive a lifetime—to give them, perhaps, life itself.

We have these children listed, photographed, investigated—all ready for adoption. And we offer them to the A.E.F.

FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS AT 500 FRANCS EACH.

The success of the A.E.F.'s present orphan family, which now numbers just over 500, has justified, ten times over, the pains and money speut on it. The children, by the judicious expenditure on them of an average of a little over 40 francs a month—so little to us, so much to them—are provided with at least the material things which are their birthright.

And more, probably, than the assistance of the money itself has been the pervading fact that it came from the Americans, came fairylike when the situation of many of these children permitted of little else than despair. It imposed a trust which has been amply fulfilled. The children have made wonderful records. Their conduct at home is the pride of the American Red Cross committee which administers the orphan funds. Their progress at school has been far above the average. Many of them have won prizes in their classes.

It is a fine, lively, intelligent, promising family, a family of which any doughboy may feel proud. And we are out to double its size in honor of the Saint of the Full

Winter, the fifth since the bloodstained hand of the Hun robbed the first French home of its breadwinner, will be here soon. A five hundred franc contribution now will place these children in the warmth and cheer of a home. If they cannot be merry, they can, at least, be comfortable on Christmas—the day of Santa Claus, of little

We had thought of accepting the contributions now and withholding the notification of adoption and the first payment of money from the children until Christmas. But their plight is too urgent. They need the assistance now. So we appeal, on behalf of these children, to the proven generosity of the A.E.F., and offer, to comies, platoons, detachments, office staffs—in short, to any unit or individual— FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS GIFT WAR ORPHANS.

Read "How to Adopt an Orphan" on Page 8, bottom of first column

Who starts it?

# FIRST WOC UNIT WITHIN A MONTH RIGHT FROM U.S.A.

Women's Overseas Corps Will Do S.O.S. Typing and Record Work

5,000 NOW BEING RECRUITED

They'll Wear Uniforms and Live i Billets-Don't Confuse Them With the Waacs

The Woes are coming.

Five thousand women are to be corought from the United States to be a part of the A.E.F.

The first contingent of the Women' Overseas Corps—yes, the Wocs—will arrive in France within a month. Recruit ing of other units, up to the 5,000 limit now set, will be carried on rapidly to neet the demands of the big depart ord workers.

The new corps will consist of compa The new corps will consist of compa-nics of 50 women each. The members of the W.O.C. will be under soldierly disci-pline and wear uniforms, although it is not expected that the discipline and gen-eral regulations will be so closely defined as for the W.A.A.C. of the British Army.

## May Not Have to Salute

May Not Have to Salute

It is expected that the Woes will live in billets--probably special hotels—instead of in camps, as under the British plan, although this detail has not been finally decided. It is not expected they will march in formations or observe the formalities of the salute.

The uniform will be of black, tailored on stern, simple lines, and the hat will be a black, broad-brimmed, untriumed affair. The uniform worn by the women telephone operators with the A.E.F.

Miss Elsie L. Gunther, head of the Labor Bureau, S.O.S., is in the States arranging to bring the first contingent to France. She was a secretary in the office of the commanding officer of the first Plattsburg Graining school for officers. She also served at one time as secretary for Major General Leonard W. Wood.

Director in Command

## Director in Command

There will be a director in command of the W.O.C. and each unit will be in charge of a supervisor. It has not been lecided whether girls who came to France as typists in the Q.M.. Signal Corps and Ordnance Departments will be brought directly into the new organization. Another question undecided deals with recruiting girls in Eugland and France.

and France.

A large number of Waacs are now working in the Central Records Office, S.O.S. They live in camps and are under the same regulations that govern similar units with the British Army.

It is planned at present to limit the work done by the W.O.C. to inside office tasks, although it is possible that women may later be recruited to drive ambulances and other motor cars.

## High Standard of Personnel

The Labor Bureau plans to make the new service as attractive as possible, with a view to maintaining a very high standard of personnel. Only women of proved capability in civil employments, with a meritorious record of living, are to be accepted. Expert stenographers are particularly needed as secretaries in some departments. Officers say that, in addition to freeing men for other duties, the women will be able to perform those secretarial duties much better than men. Hundreds of French girls already have given invaluable service in S.O.S. departments, many of them having overcome the handicaps of a language only partly familiar to them at the time of their employment. The Labor Bureau plans to make the

## WORK HARDER OR FIGHT

(BY CABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES tion. Before leaving to take up his course, each candidate will-have to pass an examination or present credentials as to educational work already accomplished.

If Studies Were Interrupted the first the selection of students to pursue advanced studies, special consideration will be given men who interrupted their professional, technical, university or collegiate education to enter the Army. The work of selecting the teachers for the work in France during the war is Continued on Page 2

BYCAULETO THE STARS AND STRIPES!

BYCAULETO THE STARS AND STRIPS.

# WHOLE PEOPLE JOIN IN AUSTRIAN REBUFF FATHERLY COLONEL

President's Replyto Peace Note Backed by Unanimous Approval

BY J. W. MULLER

Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

BY CARRETO THE STARS AND STRIPES

(By Canterto THE STARS AND STRIPES)

AMERICA, Sept. 26—Our national unity has been and is often so continuously decimenstrated that the Austrian peace note was not needed to demonstrate it anew. The reception that it got was a foregone conclusion from the moment of its publication.

But apart from the national manimity for persevenance until our ideals are achieved, the American reception of the note demonstrated that not only American hearts but American hearts are very tightly fixed in the right place. The big common people did not need to be told by the more learned that such a proposal could not possibly lead to the realization of the great principles advanced by us. The common people did not get bectic about it. They used just plain common sense, and it went straight to the mark.

Nobody can accuse America of wishing to continue the war one moment longer than necessary. The absolutely unanimons approval of the President's prompt, declisive answer proves that Americans do not mean to piase in the war one moment before their purposes are achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval of

achieved.

Approval of the answer was not limited to any class, and no disapproval or even a hesitant attitude was exhibited by any class. The leading Socialists were quite as prompt and definite in their rejection of the proposal as the most military.

## MORE FOOD SAVING. NO MEATLESS DAYS

America Plans to Ship 17,550,000 Tons Without Rationing

BY CABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA. Sept. 26.—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has called on its to make further food economics during the coming year.
We must save a huge amount. To

We must save a huge amount. To feed you and the new American Army to come over there and the people and armies of Allied nations, we must ship 17,550,000 tons of ments, fats, breadstuffs, sugar and grain feeds in the year ending July 1, 1919.

This represents 5,730,000 tons more than we shipped last year, but we can do it, and we can do it without rationing, simply by sensible, sound and strict economizing.

We will not even need to resort again

conomizing.
We will not even need to resort again o meatless and wheatless days if the ation exercises continuous thrift.

# BOYS GRIEVE FOR TAKEN FROM LINE Twenty-Two Nations at

**Order Separates Regiment** and Commander Who Brought It Over

Coloner's Vacation Stops

Two weeks passed, and the colonel was about to spend the last of his three weeks' vacation at a famons watering place in France when one evening he received word that his old regiment was about to take part in a great hattle.

That night the colonel left by midnight train and traveled all night and late into the next day. At the end of the railroad he procured an automobile and traveled by a familiar road until after dusk.

Presenting himself at recurently head.

dusk.

Presenting himself at regimental head-quarters, he shook hands with a grinning orderly and asked for the commanding officer.

The new colonel of the regiment shook hands with him and, after a cordial welcome, asked if there was anything he could do for the colonel.

"Yes," said the old commander, "can I stick around for a while and eat at the officers' mess for a few days"

"You certainly can," said the new colonel, "and we're mighty glad to have you."

you."
The next day the regiment went into
Continued on Page 3

IN THE THICK OF THINGS AT ST. MIHIEL

# FOURTH LOAN DRIVE

War With Germany to Be Feted

[BYCABLETO THE STARS AND STRIPES]

Brought It Over

ST. MiHIEL BATTLE COMES

Then Flashlight Proves That Eagle
Can Fight Without Silver
Feathers and Talons

An American colonel who came to France with an Infantry regiment several months ago, and who had fathered it through many trials and troubles from the day war was declared until that eventful night it went into battle with a French division, sat gazing through an open window one morning a few weeks ago, while on his desk lay an order relieving him of his command. The order went on to say that, owing to the great number of men available for the task which he was to take over, it was quite necessary to relieve him in order that the machinery of the Army should move on without interruption, and so on.

The colonel's fatherly eyes filled with tears as he turned over in his mind the proposition that lay before him. He cared little for that other thing he was to take hold of and wrestle with; it was nothing compared with his regiment, although, by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army when it comes right down to figures.

It was a sad evening, both for the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 17 excluding the duration of the colonel and his regiment, when he said the falled country to which it is devoted, and an Altur of Liberty, 18 may be a falled and the proposition. The colonel and his regiment at the Liberty Alfar: Rerail. Brazil. Brazil.

though by all probability, it meant more than a division in turning the wheels of an army when it comes right down to figures.

It was a sad evening, both for the colouel and his regiment, when he said goodbye to officers and men and left for a three weeks vacation before taking over his new job.

Colonel's Vacation Stops

Will stand during the quarters of war.

Beginning with Belgium Day, September 29, the following Allied nations, in the order named, will each have a day at the Liberty Altar: Brazil, British for a three weeks vacation before taking over his new job.

Colonel's Vacation Stops

Russia, Serbia, Siam and the United States.

States.

The observance commemorating the achievements of the United States in the war will conclude the celebration on October 19.

## NEW CALL FOR AIRMEN

has given orders to local draft boards to permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the Navy and the Marine Corps, and also to assign drafts to those services if necessary.

He also announces that the Air Service of the Army has been reopened to candidates for commissions as pilots, bombers, observers and balloonists.

The draft registration of Seprember 12, so far as figures to date show, apparently hit the estimate almost exactly. There is no shortage between the new who exist alive and those who registered. Almost every state has gone over its estimate so far.

LV.S. Army Official Photographs

# MOTHER TOLD HER BEGINS TOMORROW GERMANS WOULDN'T BE THERE FOREVER

Marie Rose Learns Their Language and Lives in Hope

POUNDING ON CELLAR DOOR

And Then Someone Begs Her Par don in a Language Meant

Marie Rose was nine years old in 1914 At that time her family consisted of her father, mother, brother and herself. londs rolled up and the German storm broke across Belgium and into France. Perhaps the battle was heard in the distance; then, one night, the Germans swept forward past the farm, the St. Mihiel salient was formed and the once

happy family was shut in.

It was then, after the Germans came, that Marie Rose bid goodbye to her brother one morning, as the Germans

brother one morning, as the Germans took him away with some other boys who, so the Germans said, were going to do some work not far away. Just how far away they took her brother Marie Rose does not know, for she has never seen him since.

Marie Rose's story, as told to the Yanks who liberated her and her mother, is the same story as told by many others who were caught in the German advance four years ago. Some German transportation officers occupied the spare rooms of the farm house, and from time to time new officers came to take their places. The officers were not harsh, but they were strict. None of the family was allowed away from the farm. Once when Marie Rose became very sick a German doctor was brought in to care for her. for her.

## Learning a Pretty Language

Learning a Pretty Language

Marie Rose's father worked on the farm, while her mother did the house-work and cooked for the officers. There was no school, of course, so Marie studied German, and often a German officer devoted his evenings to giving her instruction. She was told that the German language was very pretty, and that in a few years the entire world would speak German.

So the months rolled by, and Marie Rose learned to speak German. She did errands for the German officers, and cookies. Occasionally she visited another little girl who lived only a few kilometers away, but this chance did not come often, as she had to be escorted by a German officer or soldier. The day they buried her little girl friend in a nearby graveyard was a sad day for Marie Rose. There were no more playmates in miles and miles. She cried for two days and nights; then, so her mother says, she asked if there were any other light girls in the world. Her mother told her there were; that some day when the Germans were beaten hark, they would go away from there to where there were lots of little girls and hoys and a school.

Sadder Days Come

This encouraged Marie Rose, but her conrage was shaftered when in 1916 her father died out in the field where he had gone to work. Her mother lapsed into a long sick spell soon after. Those were sadder and lonesomer days for little Marie Rose.

As the months rolled by and Marie Rose grew older, her mother offen called her aside and told her of the great day coming when the Germans would be swept back. Marie Rose listened with much interest. One day she approached a German officer about it. He told her that there would soon be no French Army and everything would be German and everything would be German.

"Don't you believe them," her mothe "Don't you believe them," her mother told her. "There will come a day."
During the early morning of September 12, 1918, Marie Rose and her mother heard the booming of distant cannon. As daylight broke the booming became louder and louder, and at noon the Germans hurriedly packed their belongings and left without even a word to Marie Rose and her mother.

Heavy shells were soon bursting in the neighborhood, and German soldiers becan to pass in wagons, automobiles, on

cgan to pass in wagons, automobiles, on orses. Some—a great many—were pass-

# BRASS BUTTONS. CAP WITH VISOR, IN UNIFORM PLAN

**Colored Patches on Collar** Would Denote Branch of Service

TINTS IN TROUSER SEAMS

Proposed Changes Also Include Altered Lines for Blouses and Overcoats

Brass buttons, bright hued patches on collars of blouses and overcoats, caps with black visors and colored stripes detoting branch of service and rank, and colored piping, denoting branch of serv-ice, sewn in the seams of the breeches— all these are features of proposed uniform changes for the A.E.F. now up for

all these are features of proposed uniform changes for the ALEF, now up for approval by those who have the deciding voice in such matters.

The same plans include a change in the lines of the uniforms for officers and enlisted men. They call for an officer's blouse to be long and flating at the bottom, with a deep vent in the back, and cut in and scanned at the wnist-line. They provide a double-breasted officer's greatcoat, and a single-breasted overcoat for enlisted men to be cut on new lines, with a simple turn-over collar. They also call for an enlisted man's blouse simpler than the present one.

These changes have been under consideration by an Army board which has spent weeks in deliberation with tufloring experts. In its work the board had many proposals were debated, among them the adoption of the roll collar. It is thought probable, however, that the present collar will be retained.

The Proposed Changes

### The Proposed Changes

The Proposed Changes

If proposals under consideration are adopted, the uniform will show these changes:

Brass buttons wherever bronze ones are used at present. This change is considered necessary because of the growing difficulty in obtaining brouze in the quantity needed for the Army.

Patches of colored cloth sewn on the collars of all blouses and overcoats to show branch of service. Embroidered regimental numerals placed on the patches of color.

Black visored caps for officers and enlisted men. The officer's cap will be similar in lines to the present one, but the crown will be higher at the front and lower at the back. A broad colored stripe of color will show branch of service.

Gold stripes paralleling the service.

ice. Gold stripes paralleling the service stripe will show rank—a single stripe for a second lieutenant, two stripes for a first lieutenant, three stripes for a captain, four stripes for a major, four gold stripes with a silver stripe in the center stripes with a silver stripe in the center for a lieutenant colonel, and five gold stripes for a colonel. Higher ranks will have other distinctive markings. A gold eagle will be mounted over the visor on all officers' caps much in the position of the ornament on the present cap.

The enlisted man's cap will have a black visor and black band, with a single stripe of color at the top of band to show branch of service. It also will have an ornament in nosition corresponding

n ornament in position corresponding the one on an officer's cap.

## Roomy Below the Waist

Roomy Below the Waist
The officer's blouse, to be worn with
Sam Browne belt, will be longer than
at present and very roomy below the
wulst, which will be form fitting with an
in-seamed belt. The coat skirt will have
a long vent at the rear, and the flaring
effect will be pronounced all around.
The breast pockets will have pleats. The
lower peckets will be cut-in, only the
flar marking where the pocket is, and
they will have an inside-bellows effect,
giving great carrying room but preserving an unruffled coat front. The present
sleeve braid will become a sort of cuff,
having an angle with piping in color of
branch of service.
The greateout for officers will have a
convertible collar, to be worn either roll
down or buttoned up under the chin,
with the new color patches on each side.
It will be double-breasted and have two
rows of large, composition buttons.
The blouse for enlisted men will be

longer than at present, and cut so that there will be no gap at the bottom when it is buttoned. It also will have color patches. Pocket seams will not show on the outside, only the flaps marking the position of the pockets. The lower pockets will be bellowed inside, the same

## Single-Breasted Overcoats

The enlisted man's overcoat will be single-breasted, with one row of brass buttons, with the pockets at the sides running at an angle. The collar will be

similar to the collar of an ordinary rain-coat, and fit closely at the neck. It also will bear the color patches.

In addition to the question of general uniform changes, the board may recom-ment changes in officers' insignia, chev-rons for non-commissioned officers and service chevrons.

Samples of the property of the collar of the pro-

sorvice chevrons.
Samples of the new non-commissioned officers' chevrons are radically different from the present ones. They are much larger and wider and curved to a point. On the coat sleeve they look like the markings of a coast-line on n map, the edges of each stripe being black.

It is also proposed that service chevrons be much smaller, and of dark or olive gray cord-like material, and that they be on the upper instead of the lower half of the left sleeve.

## 150,000 IN STUDENT ARMY

By Cableto THE STARS AND STRIPES continued on Page 2

In Moder, and at noon the surface, their belongs that we will enroll 150,000 in the new will enroll 150